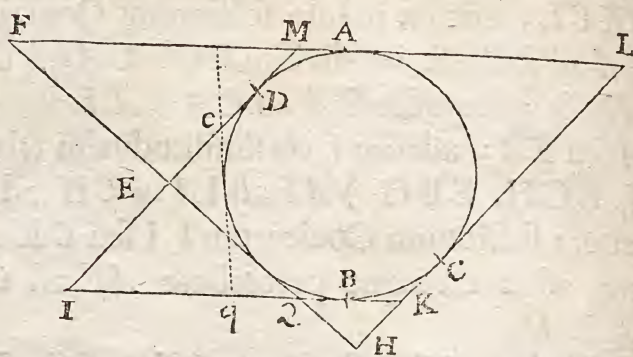


KL, MI sectionem Conicam in  $A, B, C, D$ , & secet tangens quinta  $FQ$  hæc latera in  $F, Q, H$  &  $E$ : dico quod sit  $ME$  ad  $MI$  ut  $BK$  ad  $KQ$ , &  $KH$  ad  $KL$  ut  $AM$  ad  $MF$ . Nam per Corollarium Lemmatis superioris, est  $ME$  ad  $EI$  ut  $AM$  seu  $BK$  ad  $BQ$ , & componendo  $ME$  ad  $MI$  ut  $BK$  ad  $KQ$ .  $Q. E.$



$D.$  Item  $KH$  ad  $HL$  ut  $BK$  seu  $AM$  ad  $AF$ , & dividendo  $KH$  ad  $KL$  ut  $AM$  ad  $MF$ .  $Q. E. D.$

*Corol. 1.* Hinc si parallelogrammum  $IKLM$  datur, dabitur rectangulum  $KQ \times ME$ , ut & huic æquale rectangulum  $KH \times MF$ . Æquantur enim rectangula illa ob similitudinem triangulorum  $KQH, MFE$ .

*Corol. 2.* Et si sexta ducatur tangens  $eq$  tangentibus  $KI, MI$  occurrens in  $e$  &  $q$ , rectangulum  $KQ \times ME$  æquabitur rectangulo  $Kq \times Me$ , eritq;  $KQ$  ad  $Me$  ut  $Kq$  ad  $ME$ , & divisim ut  $Qq$  ad  $Ee$ .

*Corol. 3.* Unde etiam si  $Eq, eQ$  jungantur & bisecentur, & recta per puncta bisectionum agatur, transibit hæc per centrum Sectionis Conicæ. Nam cum sit  $Qq$  ad  $Ee$  ut  $KQ$  ad  $Me$ , transibit eadem recta per medium omnium  $Eq, eQ, MK$ ; (per Lemma XXIII) & medium rectæ  $MK$  est centrum Sectionis.

Prop. XXVII. Prob. XIX.

*Trajectoriam describere quæ rectas quinq; positione datas continget.*

Dentur positione tangentes  $ABG, BCF, GCD, FDE, EA$ . Figuræ quadrilateræ sub quatuor quibuscvis contentæ  $AB, FE$ .

$FE$  diagonales  $AF, B$  recta per puncta bisectionis. Rursus figuræ quatuor tangentibus contentæ, diagonales (ut ita dicam)  $B, D, GF$  biseca, & recta per puncta bisectionum acta transibit per centrum sectionis. Dabitur ergo centrum in concursu bisecantis  $BC$  parallelam age  $K$  medio inter parallelas  $CF, KL$  describendam. Secet hæc  $MI$  in  $L$  &  $K$ . Per tangentes  $CF, KL$  concurrentes in  $R$ , & recta  $FE$  parallelas  $CF, KL$  in puncto  $R$  secans. *rol. 2. Lem. XXIV.* Trajectoriam describere.